WASHINGTON.

Republican View of the Florida Frauds.

PROSPECTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Secret Session of the Senate on the Mexican Awards.

THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE SCANDAL.

Remarkable Developments Before the House Committee.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878. THE FLORIDA DEVELOPMENTS.

It is not probable that any investigation res will be brought into the House by the Judiciary Committee this week. The evidence at hand will be horoughly examined before any step is taken, and it is not yet certain that an investigation will be recommended. Meantime, so far as the Florida case is concerned, the republicans assert that the contested election case of Finley against Bisbee overs all the counties in which republican frauds are charged; that this case has been before the Elections Committee long enough to take and print nearly a thousand pages of testimony; that the gemocratic majority of the committee have so ar and for more than a month persistently refused to make a report on the case to the House, and this although Bisbee, the republican, is the sitting member, whom it is to their interest to unsent if the testimony warrants it; that the demoarats have also for weeks past refused or evaded the roposition orged by the republican members that hese shall be allowed to present a minority report to he House; that Mr. Thornburgh, republican, who was on the sub-committee charged with the case, bas a minority report ready which he is fident will demonstrate conclusively that Mr. Bisbee. the republican, is entitled to his seat, and will show, moreover, that there were extensive democratic frauds in Florida, and that while some republican can be shown, the fact will also or that these republican frauds did nearly offset those of the democrats, and that if all polls tainted with fraud are rejected there will be left a decided majority for Bisbee, which he republicans claim will be also a majority for the The republicans point to the refusal of the demo

cratic members of the committee to allow a report to be made of Bisbee's case as proof that they know their case to be untenable.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878. THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE SCANDAL-A SUM-MARY OF THE EVIDENCE.

The report from Shanghal, by way of San Francisco to-day's papers, concerning Bradford, lately American Vice Consul at Shanghai, brings up once more the scandals connected with the Shanghai Consulate, which have engaged the attention of the State Department and the liquee Foreign Affairs Committee for months past, and have resulted so far only in a hoge volume of testimony. The evidence taken in the case recites the following extraordinary facts, which must give to the Chinese and to the loreign residents of Shanghat a curtor notion of how the Americans manage their public

George F. Saward was appointed Consul to Shane They both held these positions until January, 1876, when Seward was promoted Minister to Pekin and Bradford put in charge in place of Seward as Acting Consul General. John C. Myers was appointed Con sul General to fill the vacaboy caused by the promotion of Mr. Seward, and arrived in Shaughai and took possession of the office May 1, 1876. After Myers ad taken possession of the office, he claims that he discovered that Bradford, who had been, during Seward's term as Consul General, the Vice Consul, Cousular Clerk of the Court and Postal Clerk under Seward, and also his private secretary mails. On these charges Myers suspended Brad-ford, who appealed to Seward as Minister, who then temporarily in Shanghat. He directed Myers to reinstate Bradford. This Myers refused to do, whereupon Seward suspended Myers and rected Bradlord to take Myers' place as Consul Gen-

eral, which Bradford did, Seward and Bradford turn

ing Myers out of the office against his indignant pro-

Myers bad previous to this sent to the State De partment a statement of the charges be made against Bradford, and Seward's action in relieving Myere approved by the department and Brad appointed to not in his place, and be remained in charge of the Consulate under this appointment from the time of Myers' removal on the 27th of March, 1877, until the 13th of Soptember, 1877. At this date G. Wiley Wells arrived in Shanghai, Daving been appointed Consul General. He took up the charges that had been made agains Bradford, and soon after complaint was made to Wells against Bradford for robbing the matte. Bradford was arrested by Wells on this charge, was tried in the Consular Court, convicted and sentenced by Wells to a one of \$250 and imprisonment in the Consular juil He paid his fine and served out his term of imprison ment and on the expiration of his sentence was again arrested by Wells upon austhor indictment which had been found in the Consular Court against him for embezzlement, extortion and causing to be allowed fraudulent vouchers at the Treasury Department The indictment contained twenty-nine counts, each count charging a distinct offence. To this indictment, Wells testifies, Bradford plead guilty, and after the entence against him might be suspended to enable him to apply through the State Department to the for a pardon. This request was granted by Weils and his bail fixed at \$10,000, but he was upable to procure ball and was committed to jail.

Previous to this Myers had returned to Washington for the purpose of presenting his case to the State Do statement to the House of Representatives. The too on Expenditures in the State Department, before which he appeared with counsel and presented charges against Minister Seward and Bradford, thirseen in number, charging them with disregarding treaty rights, speculating to Inails, mutilating official records, abstracting papers and records from the office, neglecting to collect hospital dues, collecting fees from parties interested in cases pending before Soward as judgo, converting to their own use moneys received m the estates of American decedents, retaining and appropriating fees of the marshal of the Court, making and presenting false vouchers to the Treasury Department, embezzling the moneys collected by the office belonging to the government, rendering traudulent accounts, &c., &c. The committee are now wait ing for Mr. Seward to appear, who is on his way home to defend himself, and Bradford also has been called bome. Myers and Wells are also here, and when all the parties arrive the scandal will receive further de-

THE MEXICAN AWARDS-THE SENATE IN SECRET BESSION ON THE SUBJECT-RUMORS OF SOME

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS. For the first time in a good many years the Senate to-day went into secret session upon legislative business. The matter under consideration was the bill to suspend payment of the Mexican awards in the two cases of Wett and the La Abro Mining Company, whose claims are alloged to be fraudulent. Senator Voorbeer bad conclude a a speech to advocacy of non-interference with the original action of the commission, and was paswered by Senator Edmunds, who moved that the Senate go into secret session to further discuss the matter, as the reasons which he without to gite as

moving the Judiciary Committee to report the bill ought to be given in private, as their public aunounce-ment would tend to defeat the ends of justice. Bis motion was carried, and accordingly the gaileries and clock rooms were cleared and the doors closed. The Senate remained in debate over an hour, when the doors were reopened. Great curiosity is manifested to know what took place in secret session, but the in-

unction of scorecy has not been removed.

The principal fact of the charges of fraud in the two claims specified are already generally known to the public, but it is said to-night that among the mattors which the Sonate was auxlous to keep secret was letter reported to have been written to Sir Edward Thorston, the umpire of the commission, informing counsel in conducting the duties of his position of umpire had been bribed by the sgents of the claimants in question. The writer of the letter is said to be Mr. Tripler, the official interpreter that Mr. Wadsworth, the American commissioner gave a copy of the letter to Sir Edward Thornton bill, as passed, allows the President six months within which to reopen the case and take testimony as to the disputed claims.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES IDENT-ACTION OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE TWO HOUSES ON THE BEVISION OF THE

of the laws for the election of President and Vice President held a joint meeting to-day, and, after considerable discussion, the constitutional amendment proposed by the House committee was rejected. This amendment proposed to cleek by popular vote and to allow each candidate a fraction of the State vote in proportion to his popular vote. The House committee adopted a substitute for the Senate bill, the principal feature of which is that in controversies arising over the selection of electors the de-cision of the State shall stand unless changed by action of both houses of Congress, The original bill made the decision of the State absolute and final. This change is acceptable to several Senators on the substitute will be adopted at the next meeting. THE READJUSTMENT OF POSTMASTERS' SALABIES

AS PROVICED BY LAW-AN APPEAU TO THE

A novel suit was begun in the local courts here to day, the decision of which, when rendered, will be of interest to some twenty thousand postmasters throughout the country as well as to other govern-ment officials. Effict Schurz, postmaster at Marshal-town, Iews, by his attorneys made application to Judge MacArthur, holding the Equity Court, for a mandamus compelling the Postmaster General to readjust his (Schurz) sa'ary as postmaster which, according to law, should be done at certain periods, but which in his case and not been done. Judge MacArthur declined to issue the writ. Application was then made to Judge Wylle, who was holding the Criminal Court, and he issued it returnsble on May 21, at which time the case will be heard. postmaster has endeavored to have his salary read justed and increased through the medium of the courts, all applications heretofore having been made and decided upon by the Postmaster General. The present method was taken after a consultation with competent legal advisers, who desire to make it a

CONFEDERATE GOLD PAID OUT AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR-THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT RECOVER.

Mr. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, has given a written opinion to the effect that the suits brought by the United States government to recover gold paid out of the Confederate treasury at the close of the war to civil officers of the rebel government cannot be maintained. These suits involved a large amount of money and were instituted against many citizens, among the number Extra Billy Smith.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONCRESS-THE BANKBUPT LAW-DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law came up to-de in the Senate and gave rise to a somewhat acrimonious debate, a unjority of the speakers favoring the rejection of the Senate amendments and the passage of the bill as amended by the House. Mr. Thurman bill to-day, notwithstanding which it went over.

The Indian Appropriation bill was further discuss number of amendments adopted and finally passed.
In the House the debate on the Tariff bill was continued, Mr. Kelley, ot Pennsylvania, making one of his characteristic speeches in opposition and Mr.

ginia, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, providing for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, was passed, which is in its full text as tol-

Be it resolved, &c., That according to the true intent and meaning of the act approved June 15, 1863, entitled "An act constituting eight hours as a legal day's work for laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States," eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all such laborers, workmen and mechanics, and while said act remains on the statutes no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the government to such laborers, workmen and mechanics on account of the reduction of hours of labor per day, and that all heads of departments, officers and agents of the government are hereby directed to enforce such law as long as the same is not repealed.

The bill of Mr. Reagan, of Texas, to regulate intensitate transportation by railroad was made the

terstate transportation by ratiroad was made the special order for Saturday next.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. At the meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day Representative Banning, of Ohio, gave notice that he would at the meeting of the comm to-morrow call up the bill for the reorganization of the army, and would offer a certain amendment to it with a view to conforming the bill to the provinious of the Army Appropriation bill. Certain members of the committee expressed themselves as being opposed to any further amendments being made to the bill, as it has stready been passed upon by the om mittee several times.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

AN UNDERCROENTED TRANSFER OF OFFICERS PRIVATE HINES TEUOSERS AND BLANKET.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878. Henry G. Thomas, Major Fourth infantry, and Me for Thomas T. Thornburgh, Paymaster United States spective corps, and the subject is now before the Sec retery of War, who will probably consider the matter inversity. If this transfer is made it will be the first of the kind in the history of the army, and is also likely to create considerable disastistation. Major Thornburgh graduated at West Point after the war, and becoming a first lieutenant in the Second artillery was promoted to paymaster in April, 1875. If the proposed exchange is made, he will probably become a full heutenant celone before a single one of his classimates in the artillery has reached the grade of capitals. He is a brather of Colonel J. M. Thornburgh, Representative in Congress from the Kuoxville district of Tensensee.

Onaplain Proston G. Nash, United States Army, had his resignation accepted yesierday, to take effect May 14. retery of War, who will probably consider the matter

his resignation accepted yesterday, to take effect
May 14.

The new celebrated case of the trousers and blanket
of Frivate W. H. Hine, Eighteenth intantry, has again
occupied the attention of the Military Committee of
the House, which has agreed to permit General Brang,
of Wisconsin, to present a minority report adverse to
the claim, on the ground that if Frivate Hine is allowed
pay for the burning of his trousers and binaket, it
will establish a precedent and open the door for similar claims to the extent of militons of dollars.

General George W. Cullum, United States Army, is
here obtaining data for a new edition of his history
of the graduates of West Point, which will include
the war history of those officers whe were in the Confederate armies.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878. Licutenant Commander Charles McGregor is deteched from the Navy Yard, Washington, and granted three months leave. Liquienant Frank Courts is detected from ordinance, duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to Newport for instruction in torpedo service.

THE ORSIPEE EN HOUTE FOR BOSTON

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mby 9, 1878. The steam sloop-of-war Ossipce, Commander Breese, from Norfolk for Beston, arrived nere last night, took a pilet and proceeded at alx A. M. to-day.

THE FENIANS

Reported Arrival of a Number of British Spies.

IRISHMEN

Waiting and Hoping for a Declaration of War.

IRELAND, NOT CANADA.

No Evidence of an Intended Movement Across the Border.

A HERALD reporter yesterday visited a prominent Fenian, who does not wish to have his name pubconnection with the reported Penian revival. "We have the most trustworthy information," said he, "of the arrival in the United States of a number of English spice in the shape of mombers of the Royal Irish Con with the presence of about one hundred and fitty of these gentlemen, whose instructions were to follow some regular avocation and worm themselves into the confidence of the Irish societies. They all speak Irish and are, of course, overflowing with patriotism. They go further in their denunciation of England and their aik of 'vengeance' than the most not-neaded Fentan. Many of them have subscribed to the Skirmishi Fund' and written some red-hot letters about dynamite and petroleum and all that sort of thing. Some of them have actually succeeded to gaining admirston into Irush societies, and are the most punctual in thoir attendance, and always asking, how thingsare going on Irushand. Of course they hear all about it. In 6 British government takes the Irush national leaders for a very soit set of fellows, indeed, when they Imagine that these peasants who happen to have got a little police training can get important socrets. It they don't succeed in getting a more intelligent class of apies we need not care for them. Granted, they may buy up some man who can give important information, sad they can take some of your model police into their pay, as they did before. However, we are in a position to meet all that it to comes.

No RAID ON CANADA. Fund' and written some red-hot letters about dynam

as they did before. However, we are in a position to meet all that it is comes.

"Most of this tank about a read on Carada has emanuated from these emissaries of England, or with people who are not affiliated with us at all. It is one of their deages to make some of our foolish irlends talk, and some of them have opened their mouths a little more than was advisable. We don't intend to touch Canada, nor will the majority of the Canadian people medicion this war if it comes, "Now, you may take my word for it," he added, "that aimost every steamer from England brings recruits for the army of spies, and within the last lew weeks we have possitive information of the arrival of some of the best detectives from England and Areland, who come to take charge of the constability fautioned our frends to keep clear of them and leave them severely alone. They can do us no harm, while any violence to them would do us a great deal of may other. But for that we would publish a list of their names, addresses and descriptions, and they would be hunted from the country. But we won't do the; nor will we do any other foolish thing. The time is past when a great pational movement can be crushed by such pality means. If we are crushed we shall this time leave a mark behind us that will make England more careful in dealing with Ireland."

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS AMONG THE IRISH OF MASSACHUSETTS-THE UNITED SONS OF LIBERTY-NO RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES-THE CATROLIC CHURCE MUST MIND ITS CWN BUSINESS.

The presence here of at least three agents of the Russian government within the ourrent week has given a stimulus to the excitement that was already in existence through the published accounts of organ ized action in various sections of the country. The fact that hitherto these men had devoted their attention almost wholly to the meri-time cities and to the matter of ships for possible service against England had a tendency to divert suspicion of any secret operations among laud forces. It was stated in Tuesday night's despatch from this city to the RERALD that Captain H. W. Hunt, whose udden and unexpected arrival to this city caused a little breeze of excitement, had, before he touched the shores of the United States, paid a visit to Ireland. In his interview with your correspondent Tuesday he stated that he found the Irish people in Ireland preparing for the coming struggle; that their symathles were on the side of Russia, and that they realized the importance of the events now transpiring trusted leaders of the Irish nationalists that Capteir Hunt made some investigations in this city during his brief stay, and that while he gathered the sentiment of the men he also imparted to them what he observed during his tour through Ireian J.

OPPOSED TO A CANADIAN RAID.

There is a wide runge of difference in the secret organizations here as to the best method to be adopted in case active hostilities should open between E agland and Russia. A majority of the societies are strongly opposed to any attack on Canada, for several reasons. Still, I am convinced that many of the rank and file would much rather cross the border and, if possible, stab England in the back, provided flussia constraints with the coast of the provided flussia constraints of the coast of the

and they embrace all the strength of the "National

and they embrace all the strength of the "National18th movement in this State.

A WEREAR DOWN OF CANADIAN MOVEMENTS.

An old agitator, who has been through all the
froubles and trials of the Fenian excitement, now
works in the Femberton Milis in Lawrence. He was
arrested in 1845 by the English authorities for compilicity in the Young Ireland movement, and escaped
to America. He said to a reporter:—
"My hatred is just as intense now as it was then,
and, so long as I live in the world, I will never cease
working to liberate Ireland from English thraidom.
There is an organization called the United Sons of
Liberly, with members in every part of the United
States and Europe. We are determined at some time
to fight upon Irish soil, not Canadian. There have been
too many false moves made airoady, and there will not
be another movement until actual hostilities commence
between the two countries. The raids upon Canada
were very foolish, because the people of that place
are emigrants as much as we are. The moment war
is declared the lovers of Irish liberty will cast in
their lot with the country declaring war with England. When that is done you may be sure that we
will draw the sword, throw away the scabbard and
burn the bridges behind us."

All CREEDS CNITED.

When asked about the Ancient Order of Hibernians
he said the greate behind us."

All CREEDS CNITED.

When asked about the Ancient Order of Hibernians
he said the one seconty would undoubtedly be largely
augmented from them in case of trouble, although
they were an entirely distinct sectety. They say that
no person can be a member of that organization who
is not a member of the Roman Catchio Church, while
the United Sons of Freedom do not care what a man's
religiou is, provided he believe in Irash iberty and is
willing to light to secure that end.

He said the greatest obstacle in the way of their
programation would mind its own business things
would go along much more emochily. There is hardly
any doubt that he case war is declared the Irishmen
of New Englan

MASSACHUSETTS-THE VOLUNTEERS EXPECT-

ING TO START FOR THE PRONTIER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

MONTREAL, May 9, 1878. The obronic state of excitement into which the city has been plunged since last July by the Orangemen's collisions with Catholics, is new aggravated by the news of a Fenian raid watch, it is feared, is impend ing. Rumor was current in the streets to-night that the authorities at Ottawa have received an important cominguication from a Massachusette man to the effoc that a well conceeted plan of invasion is to be carried

WARNING FROM MASSACHUSETTS. The Mayor of Montreal received a letter to-day,

which was forwarded to the proper authorities at Oitawa, and which, it is said, contains undenlable proof that a Fenian inovement is on foot. A preminent volunteer colonel remarked to your correspondent that, notwithstanding the absence of regular roops, the volunteers' efficiency is sufficient to protect the Canadian border from any number of Fenians that may be brought to bear upon it.

YOUNTERNA TO THE PROSTIER.

The press generally scouts the idea of a Fenian raid in any event, but if the information received at the Militia Department is true the volunteers on parade on the 24th of May next may be sent off for fronter duty while honoring Her Majesty's birthday, as was the case on that day in 1866, the date of the first Fenian invasion, when Ridgway was fought. The volunteers are in high feather at the prospect of a fight with their eld enemies.

SOME GROUNDS FOR THE REPORTS OF FENIAN ACTIVITY.

STRACUSE, N. Y., May 9, 1878. There is some basis for the reported Fenian move ment in this locality. Probably 250 men are engaged in it, claiming connection with a general movement along the frontier. Some money has been raised and men armed with pistois. The better class of frish claiment, however, give no sympathy to the move-

NO EVIDENCE OF A MOVEMENT FROM BUFFALO, BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9, 1878. Interviews with leading Pentans in this city give no credence to the sensational report that 3,000 men are

ander arms and that steamtugs and transports are being secured to convey the Feniaus to Canada. The police and multary authorities pronounce the report a canard. The city is quet and no unusual number of strangers is noticeable.

AN ENGLISH PROTEST-CAN FENIANISM BI REPRESSED BY AMERICAN LAW?-IF NOT, ENGLISHMEN HEBE SHOULD SQUELCH IT DY FORCE-DISINTERESTED ADVICE.

The impartiality of your recent editorials in view of a state of war between England and Russia, and your concise and clear exposition of what is meant by neutrailty in American Tw. impel me to ask the layer of a space in your columns to express my views of that particular Irish-American political society, Fentan-ism. As understood by Englishmen, it is a society or garrized, officered, drilled and equipped in America, holding its meetings there, and having all authorite vested in residents of the United States, many of whom are known to be American citizens, as are, also, most of the members of the brotherhood. Apart from any grievance these men may have or lancy, I, in common with many other of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, would be glad to have an authoristive decis-ion whether the organization of an armed force, openly recruited, drilled and disciplined on American soil, either by American citizens or aliena, for the avowed recruited, drilled and disciplined on American sett, either by American citizens or aliens, for the avowed purpose of making war on a friendly Power, is permissible by the federal laws or the laws of any State. It not, is there any legal process by which the organization can be reached and compelled to dissolve? But it, on the contrary, It is allowed to form this military force for the purpose of devastating the property and destroying the lives of English subjects, I would ask that Englishinen be given the chance to organize and arm to nelp in defence of their fellow countrymen. We could muster enough to give a spiendid account of these gentlemen of "concentric circles." Seriously, Mr. Editor, when your paper announces the existence of a force of 90,000 or 100,000 men, available for action at thirty hours' notice, it is time that those who owe allegiance to the throne of Great Britain took action of some sort to stop—legally II possible, physically if necessary—such aggressive action. You have wicely asserted in one of your recent issues that all party spirit should be dropped here; there should be no Ribboamen nor Orangamen—no fanatics of either kind; and that on American soil all ought to be American, in tact, or obey American laws. The cogency of that remark becomes apparent when applied to this latest development of party faction. I have had reason to study the question of Fenianism in years gone by, and never asw suything in it to recommend it to any man of good principle. Created in stealth and working in the dark, banned by society, denounced by religion, opposed to all constitutional methods for achieving its ends, counselled and led by trainers and dynamite and petroleum in their hands, go to—what? To free Ireland! God bein them. Ireland wants them not, for their rule would be acarchy, letter for them to be what they profess—real Americans, or if still aliens, let them show their appreciation of the interty they enjoy or obeying and carrying out American laws in such a hanner as do those who, like mys NO. 336 BOXD STREET, ELIZABETH, N. J. May 9, 1878.

A SOCIETY SCANDAL

THE BEST PAMILIES OF TROY IN A PLUTTER OF EXCITEMENT-AN ELOPEMENT AND A DIVORCE.

A bombabell is destined to burst in Troy society ever an application for divorce by one of the leading ladies of this city. I suppress names at present. The terday, Messra. Warren and Patterson being connect for the injured wife. The story against the husoand is that on the 13th of April last he left Troy on a Hudson River Railroad train for Poughkeepste, in company with a young unmarried indy, whom report has it is worth \$1,000,000 in her own right. They left the train at Poughkeepsie and registered at the Nelson House as man and wife, giving New York city as their place giving New York city as their place of residence. They were both elegantly attired, and the night clerk, thinking they were a bridal couple, assigned them to the bridal chamber. They remained at the Nelson House that night and the next day, and left on take evening of April 14 on the steamer James W. Balawin for New York. Hait an hour after their departure from the Nelson House a Troy detective put in an appearance at the hotel with photocraphs of the pair, and was told that they had just left. The officer them telegraphed to partice in New York and the lady was arrested and taken back to Troy. Neither she nor the runsway husband put in an appearance before the referee yesterday. The evidence is not yet all in, and the case has been adjourned to a future day.

THEY ELOPED.

For a few days past Ettzabeth, N. J., has been agog with excitement over the disappearance of the twenty-year-old daughter of Mr. Hotchkiss, formerly a prosperous merchant. A little while ago there appeared in Elizabeth a young man who took up his residence there, and who, it has terned out, was married two years ago to a Riss Kelly, of Kellyville, a town on the main into between Philadelphis and Pittsborg. 'Herry' Expella was thrity-two and lastinating. Its early history was all unknown and he painted it in a mythical sort of way to those

CAMERON NUPTIALS.

Marriage of Senator J. D. Cameron and Miss Sherman.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

Music, Flowers, Diamonds and Elegant Toilets.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD] CLEVELAND, Obto, May 9, 1878.

The long talked of, much thought of and pleasurably

anticipated Cameron-Sherman wedding has transpired. The momentous event occurred this even-ing with all the color that was expected and in the presence of about one thousand people. At as early on hour as fashion would permit invited guests began to assemble at St Paul's Church, which in its interior presented a to ue of remarkable beauty. Experienced florists rangement of plants and flowers, and as your city and even some prominent private greenhouses in Cleveland had been levied on the collection was exceedingly effective. Some alterations were made in the original of the communion railing were filled with plants, some in bloom, and further beautified with out flowers, the whole forming elegant clumps about nine feet high. Among these were hybiscus, dracena, numercandenums, azalias and dutzia. Behind scarles cushions which extended in front of the chancel railing were pomegranate plants, paims and other varieties, reaching to each side of the floral arch. This arch consisted of lilies of the valley, hily candium, longia, florium and other white flowers on a base of samelijas and smilax with green background. A thrill of excitement passed through the assembled guests when about half-past seven o'clock Secretary Sherman and wife, General Sherman and Miss Cameron, Judge Sherman, Mr. Wayne McVeigh, Colonel Vilet and additional prominent gue ts from abroad entered the church and were escoried by the ushers to the seats reserved for them near the front. Soon other leading Washington and Pennsylvania guests entered, and a little later the anticipation of a large audience was aroused to the highest pitch by Bishop Bedell, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Onto, who, having engaged to perform the ceremony, walked from his private room partially down the aisle to greet Secretary Sherman, the General and some other distinguished per onages. the chancel, accompanied by Revs. Mr. Rulison, rector of St. Paul's; Mr. Trench, assistant of St. Paul's; Mr. Duerr, of Christ's, and Mr. Bolles, of St. Peter's Immediately afterward, at precisely eight o'clock, all eyes were turned precisely eight o'clock, all eyes were turned toward the bridal party, who entered in the following order. The unhers:—Mr. Lowis W. Smith, of Priladelphia; Mr. W. G. McMillan, of Chicago; Mr. J. H. Hoyt, of Cleveland; Mr. William McMichael, of Philadelphia; Mr. Thomas R. Sherman, of St. Louis, and Mr. Charles G. Hickox, of Cleveland.

The bridesmais:—Miss Ella Sherman, of St. Louis; Miss Amille de Billier, of New York; Miss Kenny Senter, of Cleveland; Miss Ad Moulton, of Cinculvatt; Miss Jena Persons, of Cleveland, and Miss Jenate Denison, of Columbus.

The groom, accompanied by the bride's mother; the bride leaning on the arm of her brother, Henry Sherman.

THE BERVICES.

When all had ranged themselves in the chancel in their proper phaces, the Bisnop beneath the arch, the impressive Episcopal service was commenced. The responses of the groom and bride—"i will," "I do"—were plainly heard by the greater part of the audience, and the ceremony seemed all too short, so great was the interest manifested. Mr. Henry Sherman, brother of the bride, gave her away, owing to the lilness of their lather, who had to be assisted to and from the church. Neither the bride nor the groom displayed any embarrassment throughout the ceremony, and both carried themselves in stately lashion as they left the church.

both carried themselves in stately lashion as they left the church.

THE MUSIC.

Professor Jobn Underner, of the Cleveland Conservatory of Music, at half-past seven o'clock phyed on the magnificent organ of the church the overture to "Massin, leilo," by Auber, followed by the overture to "Saryanthe," by Weber. While the bridge party entered the church he played Meyerbeer's "Coronston March." On the purty moving toward the door he gave Mendelson's floe "Wedding March."

DRIES OF THE BRIDG.

The bridge dress was a white gros grain, cut princess, train three yards; the bottom of the train cut in squares, edged with satin, with pelisse of satin underneath. The sides of the train were turned back and laced with satin. The front was covered with rows of exquisite lace of duchess and point Venice, and the bottom of the skirt was finished in points, each alternate point turned up and lined with satin, under which resis the pelisse of satin. The garniture was composed of white blaces and orange blossoms, and were arranged in clusters on the left side. Billing greening over and eventure.

and the bottom of the train. Garlands of the same crossed the front. The corang, of an entirely now design, was cut very low, heart shape in the back and square at the front, with strap over the shoulders of satin, embroidered in an exquisite mainer and finished with a rich fail of loce. A vine of orange blossoms, forming a bertin on the back of the wais, was considered in an exquisite mainer and finished with a rich fail of loce. A vine of orange blossoms, forming a bertin on the back of the wais, were the corange at the left side. The long time will awould be corange at the left side. The long time will awould be corange at the left side. The long time will awould be corange at the left side. The long time were exceedingly becoming. The orangents were diamonds and pearls, the gift of the grown. The dress is one of surpassing loveliness, and considered the most article cere made in year city.

The bridestmades an interest of the side of which article cere made in year city.

The bridestmades of the lone was composed of first of wide Mechin and, while the front was composed of first of wide Mechin and, while the front was composed of first of wide Mechin and places of organds. Wide while satin asshes, bordered with watered silk, were crossed at the back an ted in a large bow down over the train. The short rount with, worm with bott, were heart of the sile of the s

in creem color, and beautifully embroidered, made also over silk. The train, finished with narrow ruffles of barge, is eaged with Valenciennes. The ombroidered gray by any the construction of the composition of ribbon, composing any different shades artistically blended. The basque water of the embroidered material was finished with Valenciennes lace, and on the left side will be worn a beinguet de corsage of crimson roses. Knots of ribbon grace the sleeves and neck.

A very elegant reception dross of black sifk was made with a long train and plaitings of satin. The revers of satin at the sides were finished with a rich jet trimming. The front has a solul jet embroidered apron. The surplice waits is trimmed with jet embroidery and roit lace. Sleeves, open at the wrist, were finished with the same soft lace.

A very stylish reception wrap is of white camel's hair serge, embroidered in crimison and gold, edged with a deep fall of flussian lace, and fastened at the throat with an eigenst gold clasp. The lining is of white satin. A marvel of beauty was the bounct to be worn with this gorgeous wrap. It is composed of gold braid, is of the "Alsace" shape, with facings and strings of crimison satin and tuits of natural icathers, which compose the frimmin.

A variety of rich and elegant morning dresses, that will create a flutter among the friends of the grade, are of batistes, organders and mulis, among which is a perfectly charming pink baniste, trimmed with rich Michitin lace. The jacket waist and open sleeves are garnitured in the most lovely manner. A fine white organic is elegantly embroidered, and a striped nainsook is embroidered in cardinal and made with killed skirt. The embroidered asah accompanying this dress is very beautiful.

An elegant robe du chambre is of pink foulard, with a wide planting at the bottom of the akirt edged with vicencienes laces. Dainty little pockets at the elde were composed of lace and ribbon, and the entire front of the dresse was fastened with loops and bows of pink ribbon.

were composed of face and ribbon, and the entire from of the dress was fascened with isops and bows of page ribbon.

The entire trousseau, the bridesmaids' dresses and the tolicities worn by all the lidies of the bride's lamily, were designed and made by Mme. Denovan, of No. 245 Fifth aveaue, of your city, and is considered of the most superb manufactore.

The recording party and about one hondred and fitty near friends of the family were driven to the residence of Mr. Colgate Hoyt, brother, in-law of the bride, where a recoption was given by the bride and groom, who, standing bettern a grand wedding bell, received the congratulations of the guests. The house was adorned with baskets of flowers of elaborate designs.

The spariment containing the presents excited considerable wonder. The principal gifts were the Senator's present of a pecklace and braceless of diamonds from a new friend, diamond earrings and breastjin from General Sherman and wile, a check for \$5,000 from Secretary Sherman, and innumerable articles of gold and silver to the amoust of not far from \$100,000.

THE BRIDAL TOUR.

At half-peat ten o'clock Senator Cameron and bride

\$100,000.

THE BRIDAL TOUR.

At half-past ten o'clock Senator Cameron and bride were driven, unaccompanied by Iriends, to the depot, and quietly entered the palace car Ohio, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Irain, bound cast. It is believed they will spend some time in New York, then proceed to Pennsylvania and Washington, and later to West Point. After the Senate adjourns they expect to go to Europe.

Secretary and General Sherman and others will leave the city to-morrow.

FINE ARTS.

THE ANNUAL SPECIAL EXCIPITION OF THE AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

One of the most interesting of the displays which ake place at the mouthly art receptions of the Union League Club is the special exhibition of water color drawings made by the members of the Water Color exhibit of some eighty drawings last evening was in every way creditable to the water colorists, and thoroughly enjoyable to the good sized gathering of members of the society and of the club present. The hanging was successfully accomplished by Mesers. J. D. Smille, inte president of the Water Color Society, and J. C. Nicoil, the secretary. While a few of the works were in the late annual exhibition of the society the major part are new productions, many of which were painted expressly for the present ex-

Samuel Colman is admirably represented by a couple of masterly drawings, "On the Mass, Holland," and "One of the Watch lowers of Charles V., Bay of Naples." The former is a work of great strength, pure in color and atmosphere and full of a delighting suggestiveness. The sky, treated with a broad, assured handling, is especially good. The second draw-ing is admirable in its way, full of the warm rich glow of an Italian sunset, but is not as attractive as the first

picture with its crisp sparking treatment. On another wall hang his beld "Solitude in the Carnic Alpa," and his nae "Street Scene in Aiglers," both from the late exhibition of the society.

R. Sanin Gilford sends "An Early Day on the Coast," a good study of rocks and srees, not remarkable in color, and a magnificent rock and a sea study, "The Home of the Guits," admirable in color, broadly and effectively treated, with good water and full of light.

William T. Richards' "Near Ocean Drive, Newport," is one of his strong studies of rock and verdure with a good effect of light breaking across the middle distance. James D. Similio sends two good examples, more free in treatment than usual, entitled "Butternat Bend on Divers Creek, near Eimitra," and "Digging Potatoca." There is some excellent freework in the former, and the latter is very natural, full of careful drawing and with color which though slightly jarring is natural. J. Hopkinson Smith's "Woodstock Vailey" is not a strong example of this gestieman's werk. He is better represented by his "Old Smithy" frem the water color exhibit. Granyl te Perkins comes well to the front with his "Coast. Scene" with fine rockwork and dashing water, and with a powerful little "Sunset on Chesspeaks Bay." The water is wet, but a little more leeling of almosphere in needed. F. S. Church's "The Alerm" though lacking slightly in decladed darks is a good idea larrly well carried out. His "A Jolly Crowd" is a mus-

The water is wel, but a little more lecting of almosphore to needed. F. S. Church: "The Alara" though lacking slightly in decided darks is a good ties larily well carried out. His "A'Jolly Crowd" is sind. "William Magrath's "At the Brookside," marked "unfinished," is a fine node study of a young woman. The modelling and pose are fine and the feast has good texture.

E. L. Henry's "The Flower Cart," is an excellent little London street scene, full of character, bleely drawn, but lacking in conceiveness. George i. Shelion is seen to advantage in his "In Spring," settle some bold work in it. his "Leveling," is again noted. A third work of his is "Laste Aliernoon," good is drawing and sentiment but poor in color. A. T. Bricher's "What the Tide Lell," is again recognized. He also has sent a fine tittle bit. "Down by the Sea," marred only by chalkiness, and "Among the Hazards." Janue Brownsoombe sends a near little larm porch study. "The king." "Fog and Suri" is a good example of J. C. Noon's studies of low, rolling coast water. He also sends "Maiden Cove, Matue," a pressing treatment of a late twinght on the coast; his "Olf Forland Harbor," irom the late Water Color Exhibition and a small wave study. There is careful drawing in J. Fanknes's "Old Mil, Shroutne." By this faminar "Helie of the Village" and "Navoy Lee," The effect is not bust in William Waiter Scott's "Twight by the Sea," inough the drawing is careless.

Thomas Moran is exceedingly well represented by his faminar "Helie of the Village" and "Navoy Lee," The effect is not bust in William Waiter Scott's "Twight by the Sea," Hough the drawing is careless.

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ABT NOTE.

The Society of Decorative Art opened their new rooms, at No. 24 East Nineteenth street, yesterday

IS IT KAHEMAN?

The body of the man found floating in the North River yesterday morning at the foot of Fifty-Arm street is supposed to be that of Joseph Kaulman, the collector of the Metropolitan Gaslight Com-pany, who disappeared under suspicious circum-stances on the evening of the 15th of March issa. The description of the clothing worn by the drowned man tallies with that given or Kaufman's to the police. Up to a late hour last sight the body has not been positively 45estified.